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by an enumeration of the "five interlocking divisions"—the collection and analysis of accurate information; the organization of the labor market; industrial organization looking toward the reduction of seasonal and casual labor; the direction of workers into industries; and some form of unemployment insurance.

Children in "blind-alley" trades; women the sole supports of homes, underpaid, discharged, or laid off in haphazard fashion, the victims of unstandardized hours and wages; immigrants taking indiscriminately the first job offered: these are some of the labor problems America must face. Attempts to solve them cannot long be delayed. A miraculous panacea is not expected, but the desultory methods of the past must be replaced by something more intelligent and more direct.

The programs urged in *Out of Work* may not be included in the method that finally solves the problem. But through attempts to use these programs larger vision may come, and in that sense such pioneer contributions as Miss Kellor's may claim an especial inspirational value.

America and the New World-State. By NORMAN ANGELL. New York: Putnam, 1915. 8vo, pp. x+305. \$1.25.

As a permanent basis of peace Mr. Angell pins his faith to the creation of a new world-state in which America is to take the central place. The two objections to this suggestion—first, that it is a violation of this country's traditional policy, and, second, that it involves her in a militarist system—are considered in the first two chapters. The author claims that America's traditional policy of isolation should be ended, that commercially, intellectually, and morally she is affected by what happens in Europe, and that in order to defend her civilization against militarism she must play an active part in international affairs. This is the proposition: "That America shall use her influence to secure the abandonment by the Powers of Christendom of rival group alliances and the creation instead of an alliance of all the civilized powers having as its aim some common action—not necessarily military—which will constitute a collective guaranty of each against aggression" (pp. 25-26). America is to be backed, not by armies, but by non-military forces, such as the threat of absolute boycott of the offending country. The efficiency of such forces is shown by the power of moral sanctions in international affairs, as evidenced by Germany's actions with respect to the good-will of the United States in the present war.

Prussian militarism must be destroyed, not by arms, but by persuasion. Mr. Angell insists that it is necessary for the allies to defeat Germany in the present war, but that when defeated, her territory should be left intact and she should be persuaded to join the world-state. Prussianism is an idea and cannot be destroyed by force of arms. Moreover it is not confined to Germany:

let Britain look to Ireland, and the United States to the Philippines. Nor is jingoism exclusively European, as is borne out by America's Anglophobia in 1896. "If we are to help rid the world of that [Prussian] doctrine and set up a world-state based upon co-operation, we must set our own house in order."

The author bases the desirability of peace upon the economic disadvantage of war to both sides, and the fact that no nation can capture another's prosperity, the theme he first elaborated in *The Great Illusion*. The economic considerations are founded upon a sound theory of international trade—the fact that economic forces do not respect national frontiers. About half the book is taken up with a discussion of American jingoism of the past and startling disclosures of American barbarism in the Philippines. There is much to provoke thoughtfulness in the minds of intelligent Americans, even though one might be tempted to consider the main thesis slightly Utopian.

Yale Readings in Insurance. Property Insurance and Life Insurance.

Edited by LESTER W. ZARTMAN and revised by WILLIAM H. PRICE.

New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xviii + 408, xvii + 483. \$2.25 each.

Professor Price's revision of this standard work has not introduced any great number of changes. There has been some regrouping of the old materials, and also the inclusion of a certain amount of new matter to take cognizance of developments in the insurance field within the last five years and to elaborate some topics only incidentally treated in the earlier books.

The volume on *Property Insurance* is now completely devoted to that branch of the subject, the chapters on miscellaneous branches of insurance having been transferred to the other volume. The important Merritt Report supplies the material for two of the new chapters, one on inter-company organization and one on expense problems. F. Harcourt Kitchin's excellent study of the *Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance* contributes a chapter to the discussion of the financial problems. From the same book Professor Price has taken a discussion of tabular rating in Great Britain to add to the articles urging upon American companies the necessity for co-operation in the tabulation of experience.

The volume on *Personal Insurance* in this edition includes all material relative to insurance of the person, both life insurance and social insurance. Recent developments in the latter field are indicated by short quotations from Professor Seager's study of *Social Insurance*. The more important additions to the book have been made in connection with questions of life insurance. The historical portion has been enriched by a section on the "Development of Insurance Mathematics," and an extremely practical chapter presents the algebraic method of calculating net premiums, showing the actual way in which the premiums are computed. The most significant reforms of late years are